FIRST EDITION

The Fenian Business Summed Up. Preparations and Incidents.

A Philadelphia Manifesto.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FENIAN RAID.

Summing up of the Whole Business-Preparations and Incidents-Disgusted Secession-

OTTAWA, May 28 .- The raid of 1870 may be aid to be over now that the United States have nterfered. It bears a strong family likeness to ts predecessor of 1866, although in some re-pects better managed. The preceding feint of month ago, which caused so much flutter, uch suspensions of habeas corpus, such orderng of volunteers to the front, and which finally nduced people to relax their vigilance and emain unconcerned when the real "Wolf" urned up, is precisely like the feint of March. The real attack on the 25th of May was own brother to the Sunday evening on the 1st

There was the same gathering of the clans at falone and Buffalo, the same general cleaning out of restaurants along the rallway line, the ame tumultuous advance into Canada for a few yards, followed by a neutrality proclamation, the arrest of the leader, a short skirmish, and a most ignoble and disorderly flight. And so long as there are gullible chambermalds, so long will reland be "liberated" by flank movements on dinchinbrook, by massacre of poultry, and by onfiscation of stray table cutlery, without any ice consideration as to whether the hens and poons are on one side of the line or the other. In one respect this raid has been rather more successful than its predecessors—the talkative eaders kept rather more quiet than is their

wont, and so got a good start.

Generally summed up, the results are small.

The Fenians did a little—a very little—plundering, burned a house or two, were badly punished by the volunteers and home-guards, lost seven or eight killed and some twenty wounded, and then incontinently took to to their heels, strewing the roads with breech-loaders, uniforms, and other impediments to their flight. The Canadians will be put to an expense, directly, of \$100,000 or so, but beyond loss of time, derangement of business, considerable inconvernience, and some damage to property on the frontier, a few slight wounds, and an able-bodied scare, they have not suffered. The volunteers came out enthusiastically and in good number, despite the universal distrust which they feel toward the niggardly and jobbirg bureau which manages them. Home guards were formed in the cities to replace them, and independent companies mustered after the manner of Concord and Lexington in the districts lirectly menaced. It was demonstrated to the ample conviction of every one, save intentional fools and knaves like the Fenian file and leaders, that Canada can successfully resist any attack made upon her, and that the invaders have to expect no sympathy from the people among whom they come.

One or two incidents of the raid are interest-

ng. At Montreal Prince Arthur was called tway from a ball at Mr. Allan's, and went out as a volunteer on the staff of Lord Alexander Rusafter the manner of his g of Wellington, at Brussels. I am sorry to say that H. R. H., in his first campaign, did not "bag" any Fenians. If he had, such a triumphal reception as the "trooly loil" would have given Rome honoring Caesar, Scipio, or Manlius Curius would have been nothing to it. Anyway. having made a "campaign," the Prince may now be considered qualified to fill the post of Commander-in-Chief of the English army, for which

he is destined.
I am glad to say that the people generally ive the American Government full credit for is prompt action in the matter. There are, of ourse, certain prejudiced asses, with a large epresentation in the Tory press, who persist in seing nothing good in Washington. These men ret said the President would not interfere, then hey doubted the authenticity of the proclama-ion, and finally they consoled themselves by effecting that it was only issued because the tatt, were afraid of England. Thus with 'Neill's arrest.

First, he would not be arrested; secondly, his cported arrest was only a canard, and finally, he arrest was a "put-up" job on h's own part. such idiots as these will never rest till they inolve the two nations in a war. But the mass the people give the American nation and lovernment full credit for their action, and are rateful for the fairplay manifested in this and a the Superior Canal matter. These acts go far promote confidence in America.

real who dined and wined Mosby, Jake Thompon, Beverly Tucker, Colorado Jewett and comany during the war, have been "hoist with heir own petard." Mosby has been on the contier, and has said if he were only given two undred troopers he'd serve Montreal worse an they served St. Albans. The sympathizers re intensely disgusted at the base ingratitude f the partisan leader, who would impiously raid a the silver spoons with which his juleps were firred five years ago. They meet, however,

The leading Fenian sympathizers in Canada re beyond measure disgusted with O'Neill's mis nanagement, and declare that they will never alse a hand or contribute a cent to help on such impracticable projects. They are convinced that such a raid can never succeed, and that, if O'Neill wants to do damage to Canada, his only plan is to try small cavalry raids on outlying villages and unguarded public works. Small bodies of men could assemble easily, could strike severe blow ere resistance was thought of, and be away ere the surprise was over. Plans for expeditions of this nature against Ottawa and Montreal have already been submitted, and it is extremely probable that the raids in future will be conducted on this less pretentious but more

Address from the Philadelphia Central Office. The Executive Committee of the Executive Council of the Fenian Brethernood have held a meeting, and issued the following address concerning the recent raid:-

CENTRAL OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 409 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May herhood, and the friends of Irish freedom—It is proper at this time, when the public mind is unsettled by the confusion of ideas, and the conflict between truth and falsehood, engendered by misrepresentations, that those in whom power as well as confidence has been vested should speak for the Irish Nationalists, and set the sentiment of the community right, particuarly that of the American people, whose sym-pathies are always with the oppressed. If the ate lamentable failure, involved in the attack upon the British territory, had been brought about by those to whom the organization intrusted the sacred duty of watching, waiting, and preparing for an opportunity to aid the oppressed people of Ireland to regain their rights, then, indeed, those who have undertaken this work might hang their heads in shame and despair of success. But the true state of the case is otherwise. However much we may deplore the evil consequences of the usurpations which have occasioned the loss of life and valuable war material, and the sacrifice of a pand opportunity-as well as of the result of

years of patient toil and preparation—the issue of this movement has demonstrated the propriety of the action of the legitimate authority of the Fenian Brotherhood, who warned the people not to be drawn into an attempt which was never sanctioned by them, because it had not been based upon preparations sufficient to warrant the expectation of success. But while the failure of this expedition has proved the wisdom of those this expedition has proved the wisdom of those who foresaw the disastrous results, it has also proved the readiness of the Irish people to make every sacrifice that could be demanded of them upon even the bare chance of advancing in any way the cause of their country. The patriotism they have exhibited needs only concentration upon the object to be attained to develop a power which nothing can oppose; but that power can only be successfully applied by means of thorough organization and obedience to the rules, upon which the stability of all organizations depends.

The past history of the Fenian Brotherhood teaches that all the evils from which it has suffered, and the losses thereby entailed upon the cause of Ireland, have flowed from departure from this principle, and from resistance to the them upon even the bare chance of advancing

from this principle, and from resistance to the laws which the prople themselves had made for their government. To remedy these evils and obviate the danger of their repetition, an imme-diate return to that principle of obedience and discipline, in which alone safety can be found, is absolutely necessary. The members of the organization are therefore required to comply with the provisions of the constitution, and place their circles forthwith in direct communi-

cation with the central office of the brotherhood.

Measures have been taken to secure, as far as possible, the property of the organization from loss or destruction, and the results, as soon as ascertained, will be communicated officially.

In the meantime the members of the Fenian Brotherhood should bear in mind that as the attempt of General O'Neill upon the Canadian territory was undertaken against the authority of the Brotherhood, its failure cannot be recognized as a defeat of the national organi-zation, and that the efforts which England has been compelled to put forth to meet this attack, ill-timed and ill-advised as it was, only showed how much she would have to dread from a com-bined and well-matured movement of the Irish people under competent military leaders.

The misconduct of a few irreeponsible men may have postponed for a short period the day of Ireland's deliverance; but the sacred duty of accomplishing that deliverance can never be ignored by our people; it shall not now be abahdoned even for a day by those who have put their hands to the work, and the events of the past few months prove conclusively that neither knavery nor statecraft can avail to prevent the advent of the glorious day of Irish independence.

Chairman Executive Council, F. B. RICHARD MCCLOUD, Secretary.

SPRING MUSTER.

The Spring Review of the First Division P. V. M.—Philadelphia's Volunteer Militamen.

To-day is a gala one amongst the members of the 1st Division Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. The occasion is the regular spring muster and review. Since the last fall muster a great deal review. Since the last fall muster a great deal of work has been done, and the various regiments and companies have increased greatly in discipline. The division is now composed of ten regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, one troop of cavalry, one regiment of cavalry, independent artillery corps, and one independent company of infantry. One infantry regiment will not participate to-day, the 10th, owing to their inability to procure uniforms.

The 1st Brigade will form on Twelfth street, right resting on Columbia avenue; the 2d, 3d, and 4th Brigades will form on Broad street. The division will form on Twelfth street, right rest-

division will form on Twelfth street, right resting on Columbia avenue, and will march, at 4 P. M., down Broad street, "division front," in

Major-General Charles M. Prevost and Staff. FIRST BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General John P. Bankson and Staff. First City Troop, Captain M. E. Rogers. Keystone Battery, Captain J. V. Creeley. Artillery Corps Washington Greys, Captain Wil-liam C. Ward. Second Regiment Infantry (National Guards),

Weccacoe Legion, Captain E. F. Wallington. SECOND BRIGADE. Brigadier-General J. W. Hofmann and Staff. First Regiment Infantry, Grey Reserves, Colonel Fifth Regiment Infantry, Colonel Peter Fritz, Jr.

THIRD BRIGADE. Brigadier-General D. W. C. Baxter and Staff. Fourth Regiment Infantry, Colonel A. J. Sellers, Brady's Battery, dismounted, Captain Jas. Brady. Ninth Regiment Infantry, Colonel Forbes.

FOURTH BRIGADE. Brigadier-General William B. Thomas and Staff. Third Regiment Infantry, Colonel St. C. A. Mul-Regiment Infantry, Lieutenant-Colone

Seventh Regiment (Veteran 69th), Colonel James PReilly.

Eighth Regiment (City Guards), Col. Robt. Gray.

Eighth Regiment Cavalry, Colonel Wm. Frishmuth.

The following is the route of parade:—The right

The following is the route of parade:—The right The following is the route of parade:—The right of the division will rest at Twelfth street and Columbia avenue. The column will move up Columbia avenue to Broad, Broad to Callowhill, Callowhill to Sixteenth, Sixteenth to Arch, Arch to Eighteenth, Eighteenth to Spruce, Spruce to Broad, Broad to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fifth, Fifth to Arch, and there dismines.

On arriving at the Union League House the divi-sion will be reviewed by the members of the Union

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Oxford Presbyterian Church Sabbath School took place yesterday afternoon, and was a very spirited affair as well as a most decided success. The pastor of this Broad street enterprise, Rev. Frank L. Robbins, evinced his usual enthusiasm and appreciation of the interesting and novel exercises. The singing, under the leadership of Mr. T. Raw-lings, was much better and more artistic than is generally found in the schools of this city, the Scriptural recitations, led by the superintendent, were prompt and unanimous, and every other feature of this fourth anniversary occasion exhibited admirable taste and great labor and preparation. From the secretary's report we learn that during the past year fourteen of the pupils have joined the church, and one death occurred. There are 44 classes in the school and 581 scholars, with an average attendance of 33 teachers and 283 scholars. The scholars recited 24,289 verses of Scripture to their teachers. A large addition has been made to the library, numerous improvements have been made, and the operations of the school greatly extended since the preceding anniver-sary, so as to accommodate the rapid increase in the scholars seeking admission to the school which is in quite a flourishing condition, with a debt of only \$48.42. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Colonel Thompson, of Cincinnati, delivered fine addresses, after which the large audience dispersed.

THE ORATORIO OF "THE MESSIAR" will be performed to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music by the Handel and Haydn Society, in honor of the reunion of the Presbyterian Church. The solo parts will be taken by Miss M. Alexander, Miss A. Sterling, Mr. Jacob Graf, Mr. H. R. Barnhurst, and Mr. W. W. Gilchrist. Professor L. Engelke will officiate as conductor. As there will undoubtedly be a full house on this occa-sion, those who desire to attend should secure their seats at once.

New York, May 30.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-20a, 1862, conpon, 112%; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865 do., 111%; do. do. new, 113%; do. 1867, 114; 1). 1868, 114; 10-40a, 108%; Virginia 6s, new, 6%; Missouri 6s, 94%; Canton Company, 67; Camberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 23%; Reading, 105%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 97%; Illinois Central, 128%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108%; Chicago and Rock Island, 118%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 31%.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Decoration Day at Arlington.

Last of the Fenian Invasion.

Oration of General Logan.

The Troops Hold the Ground.

Jerome Bonaparte not Dead.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decoration Day at Arlington - The Oration of General John A. Logan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 30 .- The decoration ceremonies at Arlington Cemetery to-day were very impressive. The graves are upon the old Arlington estate, at one time the property and residence of General Robert E. Lee, the Rebel chieftain. The ceremonies consisted of a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman, an original poem by ex-Lieutenant-Governor Cox, of Maryland, the singing of the grand choral Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott, and an oration by General John A. Logan. The chorus was rendered by 500 voices, accompanied by the Marine Band of Washing ton, and was strikingly effective. The entire ceremonies were under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which General Logan is commander-in-chief. The only drawback to the celebration was the damp condition of the ground, arising from the recent continued rains, but the weather, although the sky was clouded, was warm and pleasant. The fol-

Goneral Logan's Oration

Fellow-citizens and Comrades: -Another year Fellow-citizens and Comrades:—Another year has rolled away into the deep bosom of eternity, carrying with it all its joys and heartaches, all its pleasures and pains. Another year have our heroic dead slumbered in their graves, while we have been enjoying the boon which they have purchased with their lives. The day has arrived which first was dedicated by the Grand Army of the Republic to the memory of their slain comrades, and soon cheerfully and univer-sally adopted by the loyal American people, to bow before their sacred shrines. Silence, perhaps, would better befit such an occasion than

haps, would better bent such an occasion than all the words a mortal tongue can pronounce, for great thoughts and emotions of the soul disdain the thraidom of language.

Yonder sleeps the Father of our Country, who struck from our hands the shackles of foreign allegiance and oppression! Here rest those who sealed the covenant of freedom with their blood, and broke asunder the chains and fetters of internal bondage and slavery! Can we forget those dead who perished to save us and ours from defeat and misery-forget the martyrs of freedom, who offered their own lives upon the altar of liberty? No! never, while memory retains her powers or the heart beats with a single impulse of love and gratitude!

Comrades, can we forget those partners in the toils and hardships of war who fell at our side and with their fast-failing breath whispered dying messages of love in our ears for the dear ones at home? No! no! those dying words are links of sympathy which no time can sever When many a subsequent incident of our lives shall have been swept away in the ocean of the past, those dying accents will ring as clear in the recesses of our memory as if they were but of yesterday. And although the forms in those graves are mouldering to dust in silent gloom their features are chiseled upon the tablets of our hearts, and there we shall keep them changeless and indelible until our pulses cease

Let no one imagine that these comrades are forgotten because their forms are hidden beneath the ground. This Memorial Day, on which we decorate their graves with the tokens of our to pass away an hour; but it brings back to our mind in all their vividness the fearful conflicts of that terrible war in which they fell as victims.

This demonstration with us is no mere formal spot. It is a holy ovation when we strew our floral offerings upon the graves and freshen them with the dew of our tears. Each solemn tear thus dropped in sympathy upon this cold sod swells anew our hearts with indignation against the hand of treason that dipped its weapons in their blood.

Nor are we alone in our emotions. The aged father, as he poses his wreath with quivering hand upon the mound that covers his beloved son, mourns with heavy heart. The lonely mother, kneeling by the grave of her darling boy, recalls, in faithful remembrance, that face once buoyant with health, that form once the staff of her widowhood, and weeps with us in silent bitterness. The sisters, gathering around the last resting-place of a dear brother, once the joy and pride of their heart, the support and defense of their lives and honor, link their grief

with ours.
Surely this is a day of deep solemnity; a day
on which the nation lays aside the garments of busy life and fashion, and, attired in the weeds of mourning, gathers around the graves of her fallen sons, and laments with bitter tears over

And these tears, shed in true affection for the sleeping heroes, and in gratitude for the sacri-fice they have rendered for our welfare, are more precious than the richest diamonds and rarest pearls deposited in the ancient catacombs. Let us, then, all unite in the solemn feelings of the hour, and tender with our flowers the warmest sympathies of our souls! Let us revive our patriotism and love of country by this act,

and strengthen our loyalty by the example of the noble dead around us. Throughout the broad compass of our land to-day vast concourses of true men and women are voluntarily assembled to pay deserved homage to the nation's heroic dead, and to garland their quiet tombs with nature's jewels, as an appropriate tribute of respect and gratitude.

But why is it that the great masses on this day pass by many graves, the occupants of which they have loved and honored in life, and with a singular unanimity seek our soldiers' graves alone? The answer of the heart rushes up to the lips in the simple but pathetic response:—"They fell in defence of our common country, for the preservation of our free Gov-

will be who comprehens the meaning of the phrase "My country"—he in whose breast a spark of patriotism burns—ask for a reason more ample than this? O ye noble dead! ye sainted martyrs! what a weight, what a depth of meaning that simple phrase, "My country," had for you! Ye measured its depth with your lives; ye counted its value with the drops of your blood. Let not him try to survey the

ernment, and the perpetuation of our national

length and the breadth of these words who thinks of his country only as of the market for his bargains! Let not him aspire to appreciate them whose idea defines his country as the mere province which owes him office of honor and profit! Let not him assume to understand their them to the grades named:—Lieutenants Dougmeaning who considers a dishonorable peace preferable to a dearly-bought victory; not him who would rather shake hands with a living coward than weep for a dead hero; not him who loves comfort and ease more than truth and

These noble dead slumbering in these hal-lowed grounds, and many thousands of like martys scattered over the wide area of our land, have listened to their country's outcry in the time of her need; they have answered the call for help in the moment of her peril, and they have offered themselves in the hour of gloom. What a gathering it was!

"Fast as the fatal symbol flies, In arms the huts and hamlets rise; From winding glen, from upland brown, They poured each hardy tenant down. Nor slacked the messenger his pace, He showed the sign, he named the place; And pressing forward like the wind, Left clamor and surprise behind.
The fisherman forsoek the strand,
The swarthy smith took dirk and brand,
With chapped cheer, the mower blithe
Left in the half-cut swathe his scythe; Left in the half-cut swathe his scythe;
The herds without a keeper strayed,
The plough was in mid-furrow stayed,
The falconer tossed his hawk away,
The huster left the stag at bay;
Prompt at the signal of alarms,
Each son of Alpine rushed to arms;
So swept the tumuit and afray Along the margin of Achray.

Such was the rising of this people all over the land. The roll of the dead then opened its pages, and with terrible swiftness the victims of four long years of bloody strife filled the voluminous annals of death. "Dead on the slippery decks! dead by the camp-fires at night! dead in the smoke-cloud of battle! and dead in the murderous prison-pen!" Long rows of graves and deep streams of blood marked the line of march, and tears watered the hearthstones of march, and tears watered the hearthstones of numberless homes during the fearful struggle. Yet onward, steadily onward, the noble

column moved towards the centre of rebellion and the cradle of treason. Undaunted by reverses, they carved a road through defeat to victory, and unchecked by misfortune they swept away every obstacle. Every vacant space caused by the carnage of battle was filled by another brave warrior, who bade defiance to death, until at last the beam of hope shone through the clouds of smoke, and the bright rays of victory cheered the loyal hearts amidst

the scenes of agony and horror.

At last the bloody drama was ended, and the jubilant shout of a nation, redeemed by the brave, re-echoed from the starry concave over the land of the free. At last the Union was saved, and the old ship of state that had entered the starry concave over the land of the free. the tempest in the most perilous moment, and under the discouraging scorn of foreign rivals, who wished to see her go down beneath the breakers of Rebellion, floats as proudly as ever, and waves her glorious colors to the breeze.

Aghast, the disappointed spectators stood like hungry wreckers, in wistful shame, when they saw the final conquest of our gallant, though fratricidal foes. They had hoped the endangered vessel, tossing between the reefs and shoals, would sink, and they could plunder some of her scattered fragments. of her scattered fragments. The storm and waves beat high, the captain perished, and many of the undaunted crew fell at their post; yet the noble craft weathered the most frightful blasts, and now rides more proudly than ever on the smiling ocean of prosperity. Whenever, amid the fearful surges, the lofty pennon kissed the crest of the waves, stout hearts again bore it aloft. The vortex which we escaped swallowed legions of our best comrades; yet immortality is their lot; and when the reveille of resurrection calls them from their resting-places, we hope, touching their elbows, to pass with them our

He who holds the destinies of nations in His hand has permitted us to see the termination of the struggle. He has granted us the unspeakable blessing that, after the hours of danger and repeated humiliation, we should enjoy the glory of victory, the triumph of our national honor, and the blissful peace of freemen. The anticipations of the most sanguine friends of our cause have been more thon realized : the framework of our Government has been restored in all its firmness and beauty; the cancer which had crept into our national health has been eradicated; the evils of the past have been cured, and ample measures have been taken for our future welfare and permanent safety.

Herculean was the task, but the valor of our people was equal to the dignity and magnitude of the crisis. Providence strengthened the hand of our martyred President when he penned the proclamation of emancipation, which forever wiped from our national escutcheon the dark spot of slavery, and a new impetus was imbued into, the rrnks of our wearied troops, almost amounting to inspiration. The song of freedom sounded in clearer notes, and ran along the lines of blue, almost drowning the cannon's thunder and the battle's din, until it ended in

the glorious pæan of trlumph. The soldier's armor was laid aside, and joyfully we resumed the civic "toga" as soon as peace, sweet peace, once more reigned in our blessed land. A double wreath of honor, a double crown of glory, awaited us who were mercifully spared to return to our homes and families. Thankful prayers rise to the throne of the Almighty from every loyal heart when, every year, we gather around the tombs of these noble martyrs to embalm afresh their memory in our souls; bitter tears betray our sorrow that they cannot share with us our joys and blessings, as they have done so faithfully our dangers and trials. Would that we could do more! But the wish is vain, for, as the poet sings:-

"Not there they sleep! not there they rest! Earth here but holds her own; Their spirits to celestial climes have flown And have immortal grown

In that fair world where death is never known: In that bright world of light, Revend our mortal sight,

Where love brings endless days, with blessings in-

Let us, therefore, while we offer these obla-tions, renew our pledge of faith to our Union! Let us renew our vows for the protection of liberty and equal rights! Let us revive our determination to stand by our country against any and every foe, foreign or domestic, in war or in peace! The dead who sleep in the bosom of the earth or beneath the ocean waves hear our vows. They have helped us to erect that glorious superstructure of universal freedom and equal rights upon the foundation of our Republic, and have cemented it with their

Let us complete the grand design and make our country truly the world's "Temple of Liberty." Rapidly and bravely the work goes on, and the nations of the earth stand amazed at our progress. They wonder how our people could emerge from the smoke of battle and the clash of arms, like a young giant, with powers unimpaired. The vitality of our nation, her buoyancy and elasticity of life, are beyond their

comprehension. With every garland of affectionate remembrance which we place upon a grave, let us repeat our pledge, that never shall we be untrue to the principles for which they fought, and that we never shall cease to labor for the noble cause for which they died. And when we have finished strewing our flowers and chanting our requiems, we will return to our firesides with fresh inspira-tion inhaled from the fragrance of their virtues and deeds, keeping the sacred flame of patriotism bright upon the altar of our American hearts.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph Commodore Edward Middleton will relieve Commodore T. P. Greene as commandant of the navy yard at Pensacola to-morrow, and Captain

las Ruben, Supply; John J. Hunter, Franklin; M. R. S. Mackenzie, Franklin; William McC. Little, Franklin; Wm. H. Parker, Franklin; Louis V. Housel, Richmond; Henry Wheeler, Juniata; Henry W. Lyon, Richmond; Masters Erasmus Dennison, Supply; Louis D. Webster, Richmond, all of the European fleet.

To reduce the naval expenses orders have been sent from the Navy Department to discontinue the naval storehouse at Rio de Janeiro,

FROM THE BORDER.

Idle Threats of the Disorganized Brotherhood —Pienty of Troops to Keep the Peace. TORONTO, May 30.—Despatches from Buffalo

say there are in that city about 1500 Fenians, who express their determination to make a raid in some locality, but being without organization or anybody capable of leading them, no attack may be feared. This opinion is from a source usually considered good.

A despatch from Port Celborne says the people there expect that an attempt will be made to break the Welland Canal, but as there are plenty of troops in the vicinity, there is really not much danger of the success of any such undertaking. Three hundred Red River troops and one company of regulars are under arms here, ready to move to Port Colborne or elsewhere if occasion requires.

The Red River troops were to start for Fort William to-morrow, but will now probably be detained as a precaution. The general wish here is that the Fenians will come across and be so thoroughly beaten that the "sunburst" would be thoroughly eclipsed, and an end put to the present suspense.

A tremendous fire swept over a vast tract of woods near Fort William, at Thunder Bay, May 18. The burned district is on the route of the Red River expedition, and will give some trouble in making a road.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Massachusetts.

Boston, May 30 .- A fire at Andover Sunday morning destroyed Abbotts' furniture manufactory, the livery stable of John Cornell, the dwelling and barn of Michael McLaughlin, and the paint shop of Eben Higgins. Loss, \$15,000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Jerome Bonaparte Not Dead. Despatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, May 30 .- The report of the death of Jerome Bonaparte is incorrect. His condition is better than it has been for several days.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, May 30.—Cotton firm and held at 22%c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; Maryland, \$1:40@1.52; Pennsylvauia, \$1:35@1.38 for prime, Corn—mixed dull at \$1:14@1.15. Oats dull at 62@65c. Mess Pork less firm at \$30; Bacen less firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17%c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard quiet at 17%c. Whisky—demand light and stock scarce at \$1:08@1.09, and 200 barrels June delivery, sold at \$1 10.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 30-11:30 A. M.-Consols 94%

LONDON, May 30—11'30 A. M.—Consols 94% for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-408, 86%. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 110%; Great Western, 29.
Liverpool. May 30—11'30 A. M.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 10%@10%d.; Middling Orleans, 11%@11%d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Bed Western Wheat 88, 5d. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 5d. LONDON, May 30.—Whale Oil quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, May 30-1:30 P. M.—Consols 94% for money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%. Stocks steady. Liverpool, May 30—1'30 P. M.—Breadstuns firm. Com quiet. Pork quiet. Lard quiet and steady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Last week closed on an extremely easy money market, and appearances so far indicate no material change. Currency is quite a drug in the market, and we shall not be surprised if the bank statement this evening shows a further increase in the supply. At any rate, much diffi-culty is experienced in putting out all the sur-plus capital on what is considered good security even at the low rates of 4 per cent. on call and 5½ discount on choice paper. The impression is general that the aspect of the loan market will vary but little towards the end of August.

Gold is quiet and rather weak, but steady; sales opened at 114%, and fluctuated between that figure and 114½ up to noon.

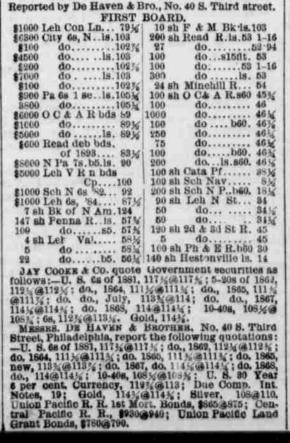
Government bonds are slightly unsettled, but the general tone is strong. There is some demand for investment. mand for investment.

There was a large business at the Stock Board and prices were higher. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, 1st series, at 105½; City 6s were firm, with sales at 103 for the new bonds. Reading Railroad sold at 53@53 1-16; Pennsylvania at 57%; Lehigh Valley at 58% @58%; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46%; Catawissa preferred at 38%, b. o., and Philadelphia and Erie

Canal shares were active and stronger. Schuyikill sold at 81/4; preferred do. at 181/4, b. o.; and Lehigh at 34% @34%. In Bank stocks there were sales of North America at 234 and Farmers' and Mechanics'

Hestonville Passenger Railway sold at 14, an At noon the Board adjourned for the day,

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.



From the N. Y. Herald.

"The important part which the question of our foreign trade wields in the financial situation, and which is oftentimes lost sight of in the absorption of Wall street with local topics and events, has been made rather manifest during the past week in the activity in the fersion exchanges. Therever she exace relation of our exports to the first of the present season is on in which we have the head of the past week in the activity in the fersion exchanges. We have often adverted to be difficulties which surround the solution of the difficulties which surround the solution of the difficulties which became of trade. In former rows the statistics of the custom-house department were sufficient to give a very approximate result. But since the commencement of the skipment of American national and corporate securities to Europe, it has been a matter of impossibility to determine the situation, for the reason that no public record is made of these shipments, and hence an important element of the calculation is wanting. The shipments of gold last week were ever two millions of dollars—the largest of any week during the precent year. The advance inexchange has not been the result, we think, of any very extensive demand for remittances. But commercial bills and bond bills have been of late unusually scarce. The decline in gold lasj winter unsettled the importing trade and merchants were very conservative in introducing goods. The advance in exchange ha exhibited sympt ms of appearance in exchange has exceeded to the street that some or me teating barkers are concerned in an upward turn is gold, and hence the assistance given their plans by the operation of advancing exchange. The market is much a state, however, that a slight advance in gold lets out renewed shipments of Government securities. The continued case in the meany markets of London and Paris has stimulated our Five-twenties and placed them at quotations which permit a hipment from this side, with gold at 115 and exchange at 10%. The gold ma

their calculations accordingly.

"The money market is unusually easy for the season, and at the close of the week lenders and difficulty in employing their balances at more than three per ceut. The rate on call was three to four per cent., with some outstanding engagements at five. The market for commercial paper exhibits corresponding ease, and prime double names were readily saleable at six per cent. Time loans for sixty to ninety days have been made at five per cent.

"Government bonds have been comparatively quiet, but strong, and were less sensitive than usual to the fluctuations in the Gold Room, the market being steadied by the low rates for money, which have diverted a great deal of capital to these securities, and thus kept the amount offering within parrow limits."

Philadelphia Trade Report. MOMPAY, May 30 .- There is no change in Quer-

citron Bark and No. 1 is offered at \$97 per ton. There is nothing doing in Cloverseed or Timothy to fix prices. Flaxseed commands \$240 per bushel. There is not much demand for Cotton; small sales of middling uplands at 23c., and Gulf at 23%@

The Flour market continues as dull as ever, and prices are hardly maintained. The inquiry is limited to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of 600

to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of 600 barrels, mostly extra families at \$5-25@6 for Northwestern; \$5-50@6 for Pennsylvania; and \$5-75@8-50 for Indiana and Ohio, including some fancy lots at \$7@8-25; and extras at \$4-75@5-25. There is but little Rye Flour here, and it sells at \$5-25. No change in Corn Meal.

There is considerable activity in Wheat and prices are looking up. Sales of \$@10,000 bushels Indiana red, part at \$1-25@1-30 per bushel \$and part on secret terms, and Pennsylvania do. at \$1-33. Rye is steady at \$1-10 for Pennsylvania and \$1-05 for Western. Corn comes in slowly and is steady. Sales of 3000 bushels vellow at \$1-10@1-12. and Western mixed at bushels vellow at \$1.10@1.12, and Western mixed at \$1 05@1 06. Oats are steady, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63@65c. Whisky is held firmly. Sales of Western iron-

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 30. - The activity in Beef Cattle recorded last week still continues, and on the better descriptions an advance was realized. Receipts, 1597 head. We quote choice at 10%@11c.; fair to good at 9@10%c.; prime at 7%@8%c.; and common at 6@7c. The following sales are reported:—

at 6@7c. The following sales are reported:—

Head.
50 Owen Smith, Western, 9@10½.
50 A. Christy, Western, 9@10½.
30 J. Christy, Western, 9@10½.
30 J. Christy, Western, 10@10½.
30 P. McFillen, Western, 10@10½.
55 J. S. Kirk, Western, 10@10½.
30 B. F. McFillen, Western, 10@11.
65 Jas. McFillen, Western, 10@11.
65 Jas. McFillen, Western, 10@11.
108 Uliman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 9@10½.
171 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 9@11.
116 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 10@11.
100 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Ohio, 10@10½.
101 John Smith, Western, 10@11.
102 J. & L. Frank, Western, 10@11.
103 John Smith, Western, 8@94.
104 Gus. Schamberg, Lancaster co., 9½@10½.
105 D. Smith, Western, 8½@10½.
106 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 9½@10½.
107 Miller, Chester co., 9@9½.
11 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 6@7.
12 G. John McArdle, Western, 8½@11.

11 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 6@7. 80 John McArdle, Western, 8½@11.

So John McArdle, Western, \$36.11.

Cows and Calves are in fair request, with sales of springers at \$40.050, and Cows and Calves at \$65.068. Receipts, 200 head.

Sheep are very dull, and prices have declined; sales of 6500 head at the Park Drove Yard at 53.06 63.c. for good, and \$2.50.03 @ head for common; 5000 sold at the Avenue Yard at 6.05c. @ lb. gross.

Hogs are less active, but unchanged in price; sales of 2000 head at \$13.0414.75 @ 100 lbs. net. of 2000 head at \$13@19 75 @ 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Por additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
BOSTON, May 80.—Arrived, steamship Siberia. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY 80 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......62 | 11 A. M......70 | 2 P. M......75

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W.M. Baird&Co. Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Schr A. Burton, Frohock, Savannah, John C. Scott Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Providence, Engel &

Schr J. A. Giffin, Foster, Providence, Engel & Rothermel.
Schr Wm. Gillum, Mehaffey, Boston.
Schr John C. McShain, Cavanaugh, Washington, D.C.
Schr William and James, Outten, Fortress Monroe.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Centipede, Doughty, 52 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles. ton, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New
York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and
Alexandria, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr 78.S. Detwiler, Grace, from Hallowell, Me.,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Chas.
Haslam & Co.

Hasiam & Co.
Schr Ada S. Allen, Owen, 12 days from St. John,
N. B., with lumber and laths to W. A. Levering.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, 8 days from Newburyport
via Newport, with mose, to Knight & S ms.

Schr A. Amsbury, Regers, 32 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, from Providence.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship City of Hamilton, from London.